

# THE AMERICAN

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## THE AMERICAN

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## AMENDMENT.

**A**MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following is proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

## AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters which reads as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections;

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

"Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session the next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established."

A true copy of the joint resolution.  
CHARLES W. STONE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

## AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, as follows:

## ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.  
CHARLES W. STONE,  
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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1889.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE organization of the new Administration proceeds, but not hastily, and all accounts from Washington agree that the place-seekers grow very impatient. The result of deliberation has been, in most cases, to the decided advantage of the country. The diplomatic appointments are mostly good, and as there have been but few in other departments, and these mostly creditable, there is no change in the general opinion that the President is keeping his hand steady, so far, and that the average of the selections to which he has consented has been raised by his influence.

The appointments of most prominence are those of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, to be Minister to France, and of Mr. Frederick D. Grant to be Minister to Austria-Hungary. The attitude of many persons toward these nominations is materially affected by the knowledge that it was insisted Mr. Reid must go to England, and Mr. Grant to China, and the fact that in both instances the President declined to agree to the proposals has an important bearing upon the case. London and Peking each demand strong men, and it remains to be seen successful General Harrison will be in finding them.

MR. CLARKSON of Iowa has taken the place of First Assistant Postmaster-General, and as he "knows the boys," and will have the routine oversight of all the postal appointments, the selection gives general satisfaction in purely political circles. A selection which is open to the attacks of Mr. Blaine's enemies is that of Mr. Walker Blaine to be Examiner of Claims in the State Department. Those who remember the hostile criticism upon the Secretary when he was in the Garfield Cabinet will recall the fact that they were largely made up of charges against his treatment of claims. That some of these, and perhaps all, were grossly unfair is very probable, as there is no more robust liar than one who is displeased about the disposition of a "claim," but in view of the fact that they were made with so much confidence and emphasis, it certainly would have been prudent to have filled this place by some one not personally or politically identified with the head of the department, and very distinctly competent for the discharge of its duties.

There is no weight in the criticism that Mr. Walker Blaine is not the man to fill Dr. Wharton's place, as that place was not really defined by the office which that gentleman nominally filled. He entered the Department partly as the confidential adviser of Mr. Bayard in matters of International Law, and partly to finish his great "Digest of the international law of the United States," which is the most honorable monument left us of Mr. Bayard's secretaryship.

THE return of Mr. William W. Thomas, Jr. of Maine to Stockholm as our minister to Sweden will no doubt be eminently acceptable to that government. His retirement from that post by Mr. Cleveland was regarded with great regret by both king and people. He is a man of letters as well as a diplomat, and speaks Swedish as easily as English, and King Oscar thanked him personally for his English translation of Victor Rydberg's great novel "The Last Athenian." He has been the means of establishing a large Swedish colony in Maine, and was the orator of the Minneapolis commemoration of the Swedish colonization of the Delaware. Less known to the public is Mr. Samuel R. Thayer of Minneapolis, our new minister to Holland; but he is said to be equally well fitted for the place.

Another restoration of a former official to his old place is the selection of Mr. Abraham D. Hazen to be third Assistant Post-

master General. As he filled this post from 1877 to 1887, his retirement is only a two years' interruption of a long term, and he brings experience and tried capacity to the service.

WITH the exception of some of the perennial admirers of ex-Secretary Bayard, who indicate decided irritation at the selection of Mr. Bates, there is general satisfaction over the selections for Commissioners to the Samoan Conference at Berlin. Mr. Kasson and Mr. Phelps both are familiar with the German capital, the former having gone thither on this very business. Mr. Bates has the advantage of a personal acquaintance with the situation in Samoa, and although a Democrat and a friend of Mr. Bayard's, he always has advocated a vigorous policy for the maintenance of Samoan independence, as well as the rights of our citizens resident in the islands.

There is a disposition to interpret everything Germany now does as evincing a pacific disposition; and the fact that Herr Brandeis, the German adviser of the rebel chief Tamasese, has gone to Sidney on his way home to Berlin, is taken to mean that his government intend to disavow his acts. It is quite as likely that he is recalled to bolster up the German case before the Conference. Much more promising as regards peace is the report that the German authorities are negotiating with Mataafa, the legitimate king, even if it be true that every proposal they make involves something like a German protectorate over Samoa, and has been rejected on that ground.

THE nomination of Mr. Eugene Schuyler to be Assistant Secretary of State has been withdrawn,—at his own request, it is announced. It seems that it was strongly opposed in the Senate, because of passages in his book, "American Diplomacy," and, perhaps, for other reasons. These passages were remarked upon in THE AMERICAN, when the book appeared, and they were certainly needlessly offensive, as well as extremely indiscreet for a person who had any ambition to serve the Government further in a place of prominence. In one respect they were inexcusable,—an implication, if not a direct assertion, that the political system of the United States was constitutionally corrupt. This is not a thing which sounds well from a person who has himself been a part of it, and who desires again to be so.

IN Pennsylvania, little progress has been made in the distribution of "plums." A vacancy which existed in the office of Appraiser, in the Custom House in this city, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. Granville Leach, an intelligent and energetic man. That Mr. Quay is to have charge of all the distribution of "patronage" is the general impression, and we have offered some comments upon this situation elsewhere.

As to the federal places in Philadelphia the situation appears as vicious as it is possible to be,—worse, undoubtedly, than under Mr. Cleveland, four years ago. The selections which were then made were in the main creditable: Mr. Cadwalader, Mr. Page, and ex-Mayor Fox are all men of good character, and good repute. The objection to their appointments lay in the partisan nature of the change. But now Mr. Harrison, through Mr. Quay and Mr. Wanamaker, appears to be intending a purely political "slate." The citizens of Philadelphia are not considered, nor, so far as we have observed, thought of. It is a job of political "leaders," like a ward caucus, and apparently the Administration looks at it in no other light.

The paralysis of public opinion is caused, no doubt, by the idea that the community has been bound and gagged by the President's appointment of Mr. Quay as patronage "Boss," and that therefore protest will be unavailing. But unquestionably the is-

sue should be raised. Fit and worthy men should be offered to the President, at least. For Collector of the Port such a man as Thomas M. Thompson should be directly and distinctly proposed. Mr. Thompson's standing, abilities, occupation, and experience in affairs qualify him in the highest degree for such a place. He, or one of his sort, ought to be nominated to Mr. Harrison by the citizens of Philadelphia, and an issue be thus directly made with the political "slate" makers.

THE resignation of Senator Chace, of Rhode Island, is to be deplored as depriving our national Senate of one of the most valuable of its members. As the reason is understood to be that Mr. Chace cannot afford to retain an office whose salary barely pays the cost of spending the session in Washington, it opens up freshly the old question as to our general policy in this matter. Everybody knows that the standard of living has risen greatly since the war, and that a salary which was amply adequate in that time, is far from it now. This we recognized in raising the President's salary from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year, although the President has an official residence and escapes other forms of outlay which fall upon Congressmen. The increase of "millionaire senators" in the last twenty years may have been due to other causes than their use of the influence which wealth brings with it. Their success as candidates may have been facilitated by the slackening of the competition of poorer men, of greater abilities, who found they "could not afford" to go to the Senate when places far more remunerative were open to them. Of course if there were an urgent and visible necessity for their going, other and higher motives might be expected to come into play. But in sober and ordinary times, when there seems little to be lost by their accepting the presidency of a corporation instead of a Senatorial nomination, they are not unlikely to think that "the post of honor is the private station."

THE friends of the Indian cause have had an interview with President Harrison which they regard as satisfactory. It is understood that they desire the retention of Mr. Oberly as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as he has shown every disposition to administer his office with reference to the welfare of the Indians, and their civilization and Christianization. Of course, they got no pledge on that head; and the prompt removal of Prof. Anderson from the Copenhagen mission, to make room for a man of less eminence, is not encouraging to those who hoped that offices of no political importance might be left in the hands of specially competent Democratic incumbents.

THE new clauses of the Inter-State Commerce Law, which punish with heavy fines and severe imprisonment both the parties to a fraudulent contract for transportation, have made an unpleasant sensation in the railroad world. As Mr. Charles Francis Adams showed in his Boston address, the law had not succeeded in suppressing transactions, by which some shippers and some localities were favored to the disadvantage of others. It merely had caused an additional veil of secrecy to be thrown over those transactions. The penalty incurred by breach of the law's provisions against these kinds of favoritism was a fine whose amount was trifling to persons engaged in large transactions. But now that a fine of \$5,000 and two or three years' imprisonment has been substituted, there is much more unwillingness on the part of railroad men to put themselves within the reach of so severe a penalty.

There has been especially sharp practice in the matter of carrying goods to the seaboard for export. A voluntary agreement as to all charges to the seaboard among the roads was reached; but those of them which adhered to its terms lost their export business. Thus the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road has only a fifth as much of this traffic as before the agreement was made. So the National Despatch Company lost heavily. In fact it has been ascertained that some lines have put freight for export lower by 12 per cent. than other freight to the seaboard. This is

in clear violation of the law; and the Commission very properly refuses to accept this plea of loss of business as justifying departures from the law on those who have suffered. Judge Cooley very plainly reminded the freight agents that "one crime in railroad circles is no more to be excused by another than one theft is to be justified by another; and it ought to be just as discreditable to violate a criminal law which affects railroad managers in order to make money for their roads, as it is to violate a criminal law in the appropriation of private property."

No corporations are so much dependent for their safety upon the general respect for law and justice as are the railroads, because no other have so much defenseless property. And yet none show so many and such cynical examples of indifference to the law. The open violence they so constantly employ to prevent a rival crossing their tracks is no worse in this respect than their manipulation of courts and of legislatures, their notorious indifference to the terms of bargains made among the roads themselves, and their hardly concealed breach of the legislative restrictions which the community imposes upon their traffic. It is not wonderful that railroad strikes are attended by greater lawlessness than any others. "Like master, like man."

BOTH branches of the Rhode Island legislature have voted to resubmit the Prohibitory amendment to the vote of the people. As two legislatures must take this action before a vote is had, the question now goes to the people. Upon the complexion of the next legislature depends the practical decision of the question. If the opponents of Prohibition secure a majority, there is little doubt as to the result of the popular vote in the election which that majority will provide for. If the friends of Prohibition carry the day, the question goes over for the present. Fortunately, the legislature to be chosen will not have the selection of a United States Senator, so that questions of national politics will not complicate the question very greatly. But the Democratic State Convention, which met before the Senate voted for resubmission, denounced Prohibition as a Republican policy and expressed its preference for Local Option and a strict license system, "to check the flood of intemperance and demoralization which is spreading in the community under the system of free rum and an unrestricted liquor traffic, which now prevails." It is to be noted that the constituency which is to vote this year is much larger than that which carried the Prohibitory amendment. The abolition of the property qualification for naturalized citizens goes into effect at the coming election; and the Democrats are in great hopes of carrying the State by their aid. Hence the eagerness to make out that the Republican party is committed to Prohibition, a policy not liked by the class whose voting power has been so much increased.

As for the reason for resubmission, the *Journal of Providence* says: "No one can deny that the experiment of Prohibition in Rhode Island is a failure. Not only has the law failed to diminish the amount of liquor sold, or to lessen the disorders and misdemeanors arising from intemperance, but it has resulted in the removal of all restraints on liquor selling, and has in fact encouraged the traffic in its most insidious and demoralizing forms. . . . And not only is the experiment a failure thus far, but it has now been on trial long enough to show that its failure is hopeless at present. . . . Even in places like Newport, where the efforts at enforcement have been most vigorous and best supported, the failure of the law has been not a whit less marked than in places where the local officers have been less active and public sentiment weaker." This statement is confirmed by the testimony of eye-witnesses who spoke at the meeting of the Church Temperance Society in New York.

In New Hampshire, the rejection of the Prohibition amendment has encouraged the opponents of Prohibition to begin an agitation for the repeal of the prohibitory law which has long stood on the statute books of the State, but which is admitted to have been a dead letter in the cities and more populous places.



That law forbids the sale, but not the manufacture of intoxicating drinks; while the defeated amendment forbade both, though it made a special exception in favor of cider-making. This explains the energy with which the Prohibitionists fought for its adoption, as they hoped the law would amount to something, if they could stop the manufacture.

THE legislature of New Jersey has passed the Werts bill and it has become a law by the signature of the Governor. This is the law which undoes the local option votes in several counties, gives each township a right to vote on the question of the license rate, lowers the charge for licenses, and abolishes all the summary methods for ascertaining the forfeiture of a license. The Senate was the critical place in the bill's history, and several of the Democratic Senators showed a decided reluctance to go upon the record as voting for it. But at last every Democrat and (in the House) one Republican voted for its passage.

The result is variously taken by the Prohibitionists. More moderate men, like Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, deplore its passage. But the more thorough partisans rejoice in the overthrow of Local Option and High License, as they regard these as obstacles in the way of Prohibition. Some of them even have lost interest in State prohibitory laws, and declare that national Prohibition is the only goal worth moving towards, as no prohibitory law can be thoroughly effective while neighboring States permit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania has on its calendars an appropriation of \$300,000 toward the proposed improvement of the harbor of Philadelphia,—the removal of the two islands which lie along the city front. This improvement involves a number of important considerations, and there is an unusual spirit of independence and activity manifested in regard to it. The Manufacturers' Club, at a meeting on the 11th inst., passed resolutions urging that the State appropriation should not be granted, without a proviso containing the following conditions:

"First. The alteration, extension, and rearrangement of the wharf lines on the Pennsylvania shore of the Delaware River in the vicinity of said islands in such manner as may be necessary for the making of a proper channel in accordance with the plans adopted by the proper officers of the United States Government.

"Second. The laying out and opening or widening of a public highway connecting with all the wharves now built or hereafter to be built or extended or rearranged within the limits fixed for said alteration, extension, or rearrangement, as provided aforesaid.

"Third. A provision for a sufficient number of railroad tracks located and to be constructed and established with municipal consent for the free, common, and competitive use of all railroad corporations now existing or hereafter to be chartered to exist under the laws of this commonwealth that may desire to connect therewith, and with any wharf within said limits." and the Board of Trade, on Monday, on motion of Mr Andrew Wheeler, passed a resolution to the same effect as the "Third" of the Manufacturers' Club,—saying that the proposed comprehensive plan of harbor improvement "can only be made effective for the trade of the city by securing on equal terms and conditions access for all railroads to the wharfs and shipping of the port." Discussing the subject *The Manufacturer*, representing the Manufacturers' Club, says:

"We say here that a most critical time has been reached in the commercial history of Philadelphia, and upon the success or defeat of this movement probably depends the greatness or insignificance of the port for all time to come. It is not extravagant to assert that if access to the wharves, upon exactly equal terms, shall be permitted to every railroad which now runs, or which in the future may run, into Philadelphia, we shall soon have a commerce which will rival, if it does not surpass, that of New York City. But if one railroad, which has already done much, by favoritism and other illicit practices, to divert and destroy the trade of the city, shall be suffered to have a monopoly along the Delaware, there will be decay instead of development. The matter is of such vital importance and the opportunity is so great and so unusual, that every business man in the city should lend his help to prevent the appropriation of public money for the harbor improvement unless the demand for free competition shall be complied with. It is literally now or never."

OUR city's Board of Trade shows a reasonable anxiety as to the decline of our export business relatively to that of the country at large. In 1877 our share was 11.2 per cent; but by 1888 it had fallen to 6.3 per cent. Of course this is simply because it pays better to export from other ports than from ours, although it is not impossible that the high figure reached in 1877 was a result of the Centennial Exhibition. There are two causes which determine cheapness in exporting. The first and most important is the cost of land transportation to that point. So long as railroads owned in Philadelphia and constructed with the money of our citizens make it as cheap to send goods from the West to New York by way of Philadelphia, as to have them delivered in Philadelphia itself, we need not expect a great commercial development of our trade with foreign points which are more accessible by water from New York.

The other cause is direct access to the sea. Here the natural conditions are not in our favor as regards trade with Europe, and ever since that became the chief direction of our commercial intercourse, New York and Boston have had us at a disadvantage. But in case there should be a revival of our old commerce with the West Indies and South America, our city will be as advantageously situated as any other. It was that trade which once lined the Delaware front with ware-houses, before the city had attained any considerable growth inward,—when Third street was still the West End of the town. And as the revival of our shipping under the present Administration is certain to increase that trade more than any other, there is no reason why the Delaware front should not present as lively a scene of activity as a century ago.

Of course Philadelphia is not dependent for its prosperity upon the amount of its exports and imports. If both should cease, it still would remain one of the wealthiest and most prosperous cities of the world, and the first manufacturing centre of America. But there is every reason for wishing that we should not fall so much behind our rivals even as regards this secondary national interest.

THE failure of District-Attorney Fellows to obtain the conviction of Thomas B. Kerr, one of the New York Aldermen who accepted a bribe to vote for the franchise of the Broadway railroad, was not unexpected. Nobody really believed that Mr. Fellows had his heart in the work. His presentation of the case for the people was *jejune* and spiritless in comparison with the freshness and energy of Mr. Ingersoll's argument for the defense. This he admitted, but pleaded that it was all threshed straw to him, while to Mr. Ingersoll the case was new ground! But a man whose heart is in any cause gains fire and vigor from repeated contact with the facts, instead of losing interest. Mr. Ingersoll has pleaded the bad cause of irreligion twenty times as often as Mr. Fellows has had to take up these bribery cases; yet he never loses energy in his presentation of his dismal gospel of blankness and despair. Still more frequently do our best preachers present the opposite gospel of love and hope, without finding it threshed straw. But *qui s'excuse, s'accuse*. And certainly Mr. Fellows betrayed a consciousness of not having done the best that might have been done, when he asked the judge to certify that he had done the best he could. The protege of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hewitt has been a costly district attorney to the city of New York.

We presume this will be the end of these prosecutions for the present. It hardly is worth while for Mr. Fellows to go on with them. Should the Canadian Parliament pass the law to surrender the other bribe-takers and the army of defaulters to American justice, and they should not make their escape in the meantime to Newfoundland, then Mr. Fellows's successor in office may have the opportunity of bringing even grosser offenders than Mr. Kerr to justice.

THE first indication of the probable effect of the *Times's* fiasco upon English opinion is seen in the Kennington election. The

Marylebone election came too soon after the event for any effective use to be made of it in electioneering. As a consequence the Liberal majority was just the 800 which they secured in 1886, for although they greatly increased their vote, the Tories did the same. But in Kennington, which lies in the Lambeth district of London, the Liberals had time to bring the new considerations to bear upon the voters, and the Tories made every effort to counteract these. The district always has returned a Tory to Parliament. The party had a candidate personally strong in young Mr. Beresford-Hope, although the evil odor which attached to the Tory who had resigned,—after being sent to prison for breach of trust,—was somewhat in Mr. Hope's way. The Primrose League canvassed the voters, rich and poor, in his interest, and the aristocrats placed many carriages at his disposal to bring his supporters to the polls. And he polled 217 votes more than in 1886, when he had a majority of 430. But the Liberal vote increased by 1,277 in a total of 7,508, giving Mr. Beaufoy—who was the defeated candidate in 1886—a majority of 630. This shows that the problem of Home Rule has become of interest to a larger body of voters than it was three years ago, and that even without making any conversions, the Liberals may win by drawing upon the reserve vote. And the Tories like this indication even less than they would the evidence of a temporary alienation of voters who stood by them in the last general election, and who might support them in the next.

A similar indication was furnished by the observance of St. Patrick's day by a great number of Londoners, to the extent of wearing a shamrock in the button-hole. Trifling as this may be in itself, it marks a great decay of the anti-Irish prejudices which have stood as much in the way of peace as have any serious political differences.

THE Tories having made no response to Mr. Parnell's extension of the olive branch, that gentleman seems to have withdrawn it for the present, and to have thrown himself actively into the partisan warfare of the opposition upon the Government. The Liberals have so far adopted Irish tactics as to have agreed to badger the Government on every point of detail which connects the Administration with the prosecution of the case against Mr. Parnell. How keenly the Tories feel the attack, especially since the Kennington election, is shown by their anxiety to have a term fixed for the debate, and to get the Liberals to substitute a motion of want of confidence in the government for the proposals to cut down the salary for the Attorney-General, and the like. But the Liberals have a traditional right to choose their own line of attack; and it would be a very grave precedent if the new right to close a debate were exercised to the exclusion of speeches by any of the leaders of the Opposition. So there is nothing left for the Tories but to take their stinging, and vote down all hostile resolutions. But that the Tories will be broken down by this line of attack is not probable. They are too pachydermatous to do more than wince, although they probably do some private swearing at the ministry who got them into this mud-pool.

Lord Salisbury declines to regard the case as having terminated favorably to Mr. Parnell, and reminds an English audience that there were other charges besides those based on the letters, and that the three judges have not made their report. But the letters were the only direct evidence to prove that Mr. Parnell and his friends had any guilty knowledge of the deeds of the Invincibles and similar groups, or had expressed any approval of them. Apart from the letters the *Times* proved nothing; and it has closed its case. As for what the judges may say, nobody need much care except themselves. It is their good name which is at stake now, and that of the English bench they represent, not Mr. Parnell's. Should they make such a deliverance as Lord Salisbury would like them to make,—such as he undoubtedly would make if he were in their place—they will only remind men that the bench has had its Jeffreys and its Eldons as well as its Hales and its Mansfields.

FREE TRADE has met with a second rebuff at the Antipodes. For a long time past Victoria has had a Protective Tariff, with the result that although a young colony she has the greatest wealth, the highest standard of civilized comfort, and the least friction of the laboring classes with their employers. New South Wales, an older colony and with much finer natural resources, has been kept from following this example by the votes and the influence of her lessees of large cattle and sheep ranches, who with their shepherds and cowboys nullify the votes of the working-people in the cities and on the farms. As a consequence the colony is backward in its agricultural development, having less than a million acres of land under cultivation.

But the colonial ministry, with Sir Harry Parkes at its head, was defeated on a railroad vote early in the present year, and a general election was forced. In 1887, the colony elected 83 Free Traders and only 41 Protectionists. It now elects a lower House of the colonial Parliament, in which the Free Trade majority is just one vote. But the latest news is that this nominal majority has proved untrustworthy, and that the Ministry have been defeated on the question of Protection, and have resigned.

The *Times* of New York contrasting the figures of exports and imports for the two colonies, in which Victoria is slightly behind, calmly wonders how the people of New South Wales could have been seduced from Free Trade, and what arguments the Protectionists could have employed. Exports and imports are no test of prosperity. If Victoria buys less and sells less to foreign countries because she is both producing and consuming more at home than under Free Trade, she can well afford a decrease in foreign commerce. And the Protectionist arguments in Australia, we learn from the article of Dr. R. W. Dale in *The Contemporary Review*, are much like those used in America. Increased facility of transportation has put Australia much nearer to England than formerly. The competition of English wares has tended to drag wages down to the European level. Victoria has escaped this tendency. Wages are high and steady in the protectionist colony. Her people find employment in the rapidly increasing manufactures which her Tariff has called into existence. She is not busied in raising raw materials—such as the wool of the 40,000,000 sheep of New South Wales—for export to other markets, but in working up her materials into fabrics for the use of her people.

#### REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE.

NEW YORK.

THE latter part of last week and the first part of this were rather disagreeable times for the bull cliques in the stock market. They could not stand against the effects of the foreign news and the free selling of stocks it induced. Prices went off in a disquieting way, and when the market turned and began to rise on Wednesday, it was mainly because the bear operators had completed their operations by covering, which they were apparently able to do at about the lowest prices, and having bagged their profits calmly walked off with them and left the field clear for the other party. The market had got into a congested condition which invited attack, and the financial complications abroad furnished the opportunity. It was not the smash in the price of copper which made Rock Island break to 90, or C. B. & Q. to 95; the stocks were ready for a break anyway, and if it had not been the Paris troubles something else would have come along to make it. The market seems to have been put in a healthier condition by the shaking down it has had. A good many weak holders have been driven out, and stocks are in stronger hands than they were. There will, however, be no sure confidence established until it shall definitely appear that the worst has been seen of these foreign troubles.

Information about these has been given so fully in the daily cable despatches it is unnecessary to more than allude to them. The Comptoir d'Escompte has been saved from total smash only by the formation of a new company which has assumed its liabilities and taken over its assets; the Societe des Metaux (the copper syndicate) has gone to pieces, so that its shares, par 500 francs, are quoted at the nominal price of 35 francs; and the Banque de Paris has also been badly crippled. The Panama Canal failure hurt the small investor, and this copper speculation collapse has cut into the rich speculator, so between



the two the French moneyed classes are hit hard. How much damage has been done in London we do not know, but if it be serious there, then our market will yet feel the effects of it. If the worst is over, we are all right, for there is distinct improvement in the railroad situation here. The bad reports now issuing by the railroad companies, as that of the C. B. & Q., for example, tell of a state of things which has changed, and we are justified in looking to the future with hope. The forthcoming report of the Rock Island it is said will be very bad, but the fall in the price of the stock has about discounted that.

The C. B. & Q. report, showing the operations of the company for 1888, is certainly to be commended on the score of frankness. There were none but unpleasant facts to tell, but they are told without reservation, and therefore the worst is known. It is a fair estimate to put down the cost to the company of the great strike at fully \$5,000,000, and this is not to be reckoned with this year, so that the company may possibly earn the 4 per cent. dividend it is paying. The Rock Island Company is paying the same, and may earn it and more unless the directors continue their ill-advised policy of further extension. In the opinion of good railroad men, the continuation of the scheme of railroad construction which President Cable is reported to have planned, means no dividends at all on Rock Island stock. He is credited with being an obstinate man, but even his obstinacy may be daunted by the certain results of further building into non-paying territory. It is but just to say that no such scandal as attaches to the building of extensions by so many other companies has ever been charged against the Rock Island Company. Directors and their friends have not made money out of the business at the expense of the parent company. No construction company has ever had anything to do with the building. The lines have been honestly built; the only mistake has been in building ahead of time. It may be assumed that in future the St. Paul Company will also be freed from the bleeding which constant extension of branches has so long subjected it to. There is a new party in virtual control which is not making money that way. They may, or may not, be better than the old party so far as speculation is concerned, but their methods are different. The outsider who holds the stock will have a better chance than he had before.

It is worthy of note that in the hard shaking the market has had, St. Paul and Northwest held with a firmness which rather surprised Wall street. Northwest was expected to break par by Wednesday and a figure some points below 60 was spoken of for St. Paul, but the expectations were disappointed. There was good support for both stocks above these prices. The troubles abroad have doubtless done something to delay the progress of the plans in reference to these companies spoken of last week, but plans so comprehensive are not to be carried through in a day, or a month. They will be worked out in due time, and meanwhile, the situation of the granger roads is certainly changing for the better. A prominent railroad man is quoted as saying: "An effort is to be made to break up the Inter-State Railway Association. I do not think it will succeed. The speculators who are trying this hope to use the Burlington and Northern and perhaps, the 'Soo' line against each other and against the other roads in such a way as to create jealousy and draw some of the other lines into cuts. I don't believe they can do it, and Chicago will have to open its eyes to the fact that a new state of affairs has been inaugurated by the roads." The new state of affairs which gives more promise than paper agreements is that earnings are increasing, and the net earnings are increasing in larger proportion than the gross. It was just the other way last year. There was then plenty of tonnage, but it was done under conditions which reduced net earnings to the point where dividends had to be cut down or passed altogether.

Atchison and Missouri Pacific both declined sharply when the general market went off. This may have been to some extent an effect of the hammering to which all the Boston stocks were subjected when the copper stocks broke; but it is also evident that the earnings of these roads are not coming up to what was hoped they would be. The situation in that part of the country seems even less favorable than in the northwest, and the Atchison Company may even yet have to call up the last dollar of its \$7,000,000 guarantee fund and the contingent \$3,000,000 subscription in addition. The *Financial Chronicle* ventures the opinion, after a study of the Missouri Pacific report for last year, just issued, that if it presented the true state of all the roads embraced in the system, it would be found to be no better off than the Atchison; and not a few who have given some study to the property are of the same opinion. It is more agreeable to turn to a consideration of the more prosperous roads east of the Mississippi. They are getting fair rates for the work done, and business is active with them—not booming in any sense, but good enough to fully justify the dividends now paid by those which are paying them, and to give hope of increase; while roads which have not

yet attained the dignity of dividend payers, have good prospects of becoming such.

Chicago Gas was mentioned in a former article as being a promising purchase. It suffered somewhat with the rush of the list when the market became ragged, but it was one of the first to rally, and even the Chicago operators who were bears on almost everything else, are believers in the future of this property, and predict that it will pay handsome dividends some day in the near future. Two other trust stocks may be referred to—Cotton Seed Oil and Sugar Refineries. A dividend on the former is half promised, and the latter is already paying large ones. It is now stated that beginning next month, it will pay regular quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent., or 10 per cent. per annum.

In view of the decline they have had, it seems wise to trade on the long side of Reading and Lackawanna, if trading in them at all. They appear to have had all the liquidation they are likely to have, and bear operations against them have ceased. If they rally sharply they may be a sale again, but otherwise short selling would be dangerous. Much the same may be said of the market generally. It ought to be good for some advance now. It must be remembered that, speculatively considered, the market has changed from what it was two or three years ago. Some stocks which then were active are now settled quietly into the boxes of investors, like New York Central, and to a less extent Lake Shore. Others, which then were not in any sense trading stocks, have been shaken out of investors' boxes, and now are trading stocks, like C. B. & Q., and Rock Island, while Illinois Central will become one. Other stocks have come into prominence which formerly were dormant, as the Chesapeake, Big Four, and others. As to Union Pacific and Northern Pacific, there is profit in following them up, for that is certainly the direction in which they tend.

#### THE ADMINISTRATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

IT may seem imprudent to say that General Harrison could do no worse thing for the success of his Administration than to place the State of Pennsylvania under the heel of Mr. Quay. It may be declared that many evil things are within reach of a President. But when the President appoints a dispenser and disposer of "patronage" in any State, and takes as his appointee a person of Mr. Quay's qualities and record, he abandons the duties for whose discharge he was elected, and he commits them to hands which practically are raised against the virtue and honor of the government. What worse thing could he do?

We do not say that the President has yet gone or that he intends to go to this extremity. But all the signs have indicated it. His appointment of Mr. Wanamaker, upon Mr. Quay's "pressure," was an evidence which was accepted as conclusive by every intelligent observer of the situation. When he disregarded every other element in the citizenship of the State, and appointed to his Cabinet the nominee of Mr. Quay, the President left no room for doubt that he saw in Mr. Quay the supreme political authority of Pennsylvania. And it was frankly declared in the party organs that this was the case. If the President had made out a commission, appointing him to the post of "Boss" in Pennsylvania, the situation could not have been more clear to the very authorities whose support of the Administration will be warm while Mr. Quay's is warm, and will chill whenever he gives the word. They have had no doubt on the subject. They have understood perfectly who it is that constitutes the Administration, for the State of Pennsylvania.

That the President should efface himself altogether would seem incredible. It had not been the character assigned him by friend or foe, even under the fierce light of the campaign. Yet consider for a moment the most conspicuous example so far afforded in Pennsylvania of the exercise of the President's functions,—the selection of a post-master in Pittsburg. Take the statement which is telegraphed from Washington by the correspondent of *The Press* of this city. He says in substance that there is a contest over the office, that a delegation of citizens of Pittsburg has been to the President to urge the appointment of one of the candidates, that this delegation is led by the member of Congress, (Mr. Dalzell), but that all such exertions are idle, for practically Mr. Quay will make the selection himself. Mr. Dal-

zell, says this correspondent, is dissatisfied with the arrangement, but—

"As has already been stated, the Pennsylvania Senators will appropriate to themselves the disposition of all the leading federal offices in the State and all offices in Democratic districts, leaving to the Congressmen only the fourth-class post-masterships and appointments to the Railway Mail Service. There will be few exceptions to this rule."

There are two features in this case of interest to the people, and they are features which are at once characteristic and significant. They apply not merely to the Pittsburgh post-office, but, as the correspondent says, "to all the leading federal offices in the State," and consequently to the whole policy of the President in the discharge of his duties of appointment. These features are (1) that the representations of bodies of citizens are to have no weight; and (2) that the whole subject is left to Mr. Quay. If this be true as to a great city, and the selection of its most important official, it may well be true,—as the correspondent of the *Press* frankly declares it is,—of the whole State. And if it be, then what has the President left to the people of Pennsylvania, out of the hands of Mr. Quay, which it was in his power to put there?

The objection of freemen is to the appointment of any satrap of "patronage." It is an objection which lies in every State,—in New York as well as in Pennsylvania. The objection of those who hoped to see Mr. Harrison discourage jobbery and strengthen clean government lies additionally to the choice of such a satrap as this. Mr. Quay's control of Pennsylvania affairs is evil. It ought not to be endured at all, much less strengthened and fastened. Mr. Quay does not stand, and never has stood, for any principle of administration, or for any method of politics, which adds to their virtue, their dignity, or even their honesty. In this State he is, as other men are in other States, a player for party control, a "manager" of the machinery of politics, a jobber in offices,—a satrap of "patronage," if Mr. Harrison will permit.

And the present question is, does Mr. Harrison permit? The Pittsburgh post-office will afford some light on the question. If the people of that city are delivered over to Mr. Quay, the unfortunate conclusion must be strengthened that in Pennsylvania the Administration has effaced itself.

#### THE "BRITANNICA'S" FINAL VOLUME.

A GREAT literary work is accomplished with the issue of the final volume, the 24th, of the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." It is now fourteen years since the first volume was published, and the interval between the delivering of any two of the series has averaged about seven months and a half. In its list of "principal contributors" there are no fewer than 1,250 names, and this list omits those of local writers who have furnished brief descriptions of places. In the United States alone, the sales of the various issues of the work, (Little, Brown & Co., Boston; Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; J. M. Stoddart Co., Limited, Philadelphia); have aggregated 60,000 copies, representing an investment by readers in this country of not less than seven and a half millions of dollars!

In one respect it is a mistake to call this a new edition of the "Britannica." With two or three exceptions, of which the most conspicuous is the retention of Macaulay's article on the younger Pitt, unchanged from the eighth edition, the present publication is an entirely new work. It has grown out of the scholarship of the living generation, and represents the flood-water mark of intellectual attainment in all branches of invention, discovery and criticism. As with preceding editions, so this one will be the store-house from which other reference books will be constructed, and its research will rapidly filter into them, not only to enlarge their scope, but to correct the thousands of inaccuracies which the ordinary encyclopædias and gazetteers copy from each other.

The slowness of delivery has been one subject of complaint. Fourteen years time is a large part, it is true, of a man's working life. But now the whole work can be delivered as fast as the subscriber desires. Another trouble has been that of finding any particular detail. This will now be cured by the general index which all the publishers announce. And undoubtedly an index is the true key to such a work. It is an unsatisfactory plan to multiply the titles and reduce the scope of each article. Outside of biography, with its proper names, this plan destroys the distinction between the encyclopædia and the unabridged dictionary.

Moreover, it suppresses all the finer phases of critical editing. One may look in vain through American encyclopædias to find what phase of Democracy Van Buren represented, or from what stand-point Story wrote his commentaries on the United States Constitution, or what Sevier represented in the organization of Tennessee. Men who wish to prepare an article for the press, or otherwise to render a service to literature, get in a rage over encyclopædias with only the dictionary arrangement. The true key, as we have said, is the full, intelligent, and thoroughly analytical general index.

Taking up the last volume, and allowing a multitude of excellences to be taken for granted, we notice a few points where criticism may be fairly bestowed. In political economy the three articles on Value, Wages, and Wealth by Prof. Nicholson, add nothing to the science. Indeed the field had been admirably covered by Ingram of Dublin in his history and biographies pertaining to the subject. In natural history the work closes up with brilliancy. In all the great monographs on the different orders and families and genera of the animal and vegetable world, the crucial question, ever since the "Origin of Species" appeared, has been classification. The most recondite and even evanescent homologies have been traced through embryology, genealogy, and into histology for a genetic arrangement of classes and orders. At last Sydney H. Vines, taking up the Vegetable Kingdom, and Ray Lankester the Vertebrata and Zoölogy, say the last words upon this subject. All descriptive work has been already done, and at last everything is summarized into complete systems. These are brilliant pieces of generalization, and the genesis of flowering plants is traced through the cryptogams, while the scope of the Vertebrata is extended over the Tunicata as over a degenerate group. To the lay mind it is rather astonishing to find the mammals classified with the tadpole of an Ascidian mollusk, but in doing so Lankester reaffirms the position of Herdman in his article on the Tunicata.

One of the poorest articles in the book is Yriarte's history of Venice, the feebleness of which is more conspicuous from its contrast with the fine art criticisms by Professor Middleton which follow it. Middleton also writes of Verona and W. M. Rasselle of Veronese, and between these articles a clear and well-rounded view of the Venetian school of arts is to be obtained. But we look in vain for any account of the great doges of Venice, of the acquisition of Cyprus, of the Milanese wars, and of many like details.

Dr. Littledale writes polemically of the Vatican Council, to show that it lacks the proper characteristics of an oecumenical gathering. Of the three notes of catholicity given by Vincent de Lerins, he drops one, that requiring an article of faith to have been received by everybody, and contents himself with its reception everywhere and always, which means, apparently, "Hurrah for our side!" It seems like a useless special pleading to try to separate Catholics from Catholicism by proving their standards to be without authority. Moreover, in the ultramontane view, long held in the Catholic Church and triumphant at the Vatican Council, the defects of the Council are all cured by the papal authority.

Dr. Creighton's article on Vaccination will be a surprise to the medical profession, for it greatly impugns the evidence upon which the practice has rested. James Sime writes for the most part well of Wallenstein and Wieland, but when he credits the latter and his wearisome romances with the emancipation of the German mind from the dominion of classic and French models, he goes too far, and robs Lessing of his due honor. Rockstro places Richard Wagner before us from the standpoint of a symmetrical art-life, and not as an eccentric individual who had adventures. This is the true point of view, and recognizes the great service Wagner rendered to music as a dramatic art, if such an expression may be allowed.

American matters seem to have received at the hands of the Edinburgh editors more than usual attention. For the first time the "Britannica" has given separate notice of Roger Williams, of the two Winthrop governors of the seventeenth century, of Henry Wheaton, jurist, and of Noah Webster, although all of them had died early enough to have been accorded a place in the eighth edition. In his usual slashing, heedless style Professor Johnston of Princeton has written of Washington and of Daniel Webster. Twice over he speaks of Webster as serving in the Senate until his death, whereas he was Fillmore's Secretary of State when he died. Prof. Johnston is a brilliant man, but unless he gives more heed to his style and his statements, his literary work will have only ephemeral value.

Two quite original articles appear on the widely divergent subjects of War and Women. Colonel Maurice presents us with a study of modern strategy and tactics, but when he speaks of Longstreet as a great cavalry general he doubtless means Stuart, and it is not true that any of our cavalry in the civil war were



infantry mounted on bicycles and tricycles. The study of the legal emancipation of women through statutes and chancery rulings is full and accurate, and shows how great the need of agitation has been, by narrating how much has been accomplished. Geddes on Variation says the last word on Darwinism and shifts the eventual struggle for survival from physical to mental grounds, opening the way to altruism in a fashion that should delight John Fiske's large heart. Other articles deserve comment, but space forbids. A splendid undertaking has been brought to a splendid conclusion, and conspicuously the "Britannica" has maintained its struggle and its standard to the last. The index will make this great work available to the student, and fitly complete it.

D. O. K.

## THE LOST GARDENS.

LOW, by a river, the gardens lay—  
A wide clear river whose waters ran  
Sweet and pure to a southward bay—  
And never the gardens of Ispahan  
Fairer grew, nor rivalled more  
The false, ethereal loveliness  
Of the cruellest mocking miraged shore  
That ever doubled a man's distress,  
The hot sands staggering o'er.

Never a storm-cloud's rising towers  
Fell, lightning-shattered to rain, there o'er;  
Naught less mild than the mid-spring showers  
Hastened the rose-leaf's fall, or bore  
The tawny gold of the maple's crest  
Spirally down to the deep, cool sod,  
But all lay steeped in the haze of Rest,  
While Peace sat shrined like a dreaming god  
With Joy to her bosom pressed.

And if you could hear from the thrush, by day,  
Or the moon-mad mocking-bird by night,  
As you trod some dim, sequestered way,  
A single song of the lost delight—  
Of the peerless pleasure unmixed with pain  
That they who dwelt in those gardens knew—  
No voice could sunder the magic chain  
Of melody that encompassed you,  
Wound by that haunting strain.

"And where"—I can see your eyes ask—"where  
And in what time was it these gardens lay  
Low, by a river whose waters bare  
The wind-launched leaves to a southward bay?"  
I will tell you, child, but you will not know,  
While I, being old, know only dreams;  
In the land—in the time of our youth they grow,  
These fair, lost gardens whose crystal streams  
Are Life's pure overflow.

CHARLES HENRY LUDERS.

## WEEKLY NOTES.

THE Historical Society's activities have come to be notable among the social and intellectual forces of the city. An extraordinary growth in membership has followed the removal to the present location at 13th and Locust sts., and the holding of the very popular series of monthly receptions during the winter season. Formerly, the Society numbered about five hundred persons, and these had to be continually recruited by new elections, as a considerable number fell off every year. There are now about fifteen hundred members, and the payments of annual dues are made with a punctuality formerly unknown. Few leave the Society; on the contrary, there is pressure for admission to membership. The meetings for the readings of papers have also acquired new interest, and are well attended, showing a growth of interest in the subjects to which the Society's organization legitimately relates.

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A MEETING, with addresses, to commemorate the organization of the first national Congress, and the formal declaration of George Washington's election, is proposed for the 6th of April by the Historical Society. It was on that date, 1789, that the Senate secured a quorum of members,—the House had done so some days before,—and that the Congress was able actually to organize and begin its work. But it was not until the 30th that Washington was inaugurated, the interval being consumed in getting a

formal notice to him at Mount Vernon, and in his trip to New York, and other delays. Prof. McMaster contributes an interesting paper on the whole subject to *Harper's Magazine* for April.

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A REAL favor has been conferred upon the community by Dr. Horace Howard Furness's lectures on Shakespeare, given first at the University, and now in process of delivery to the general public, the first occurring last week. Dr. Furness's study of the subject is so thorough, and his attitude concerning it so catholic and so fair, that his conclusions concerning Shakespeare and his works are of special interest to every intelligent person. Whatever may be said, seriously or by way of gibe, of an intellectual tardiness in Philadelphia, it is not exposed either to commiseration or contempt from any quarter when it can have such lectures as those we now mention, from one of its own scholars.

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MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT has written to the *Critic*, of New York, a stirring letter of complaint and protest against the invasion of her family privacy, and especially against the misrepresentations made about her. She does not consider that because a person has won success with a book or a play it becomes the duty of contemporary journalism to describe the minutest details of her private life, to invent what it cannot discover, and to add to the whole the most offensive coloring. Whether Mrs. Burnett's protest will add appreciably to the number who already hold these views remains to be seen.

## REVIEWS.

A HISTORY OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LITERATURE (1660-1780). By Edmund Gosse, M. A., Clark Lecturer on English Literature at Trinity College, Cambridge. London: Macmillan & Co. 1889.

IN the study of literature, we are always in need of guidance; and while it is but natural to look askance upon him who has been put forth to lead us, especially when we find him deviating at times from the beaten paths of conventional criticism, we can not but welcome a guide so well equipped and so competent as Mr. Gosse. The only regret that we can feel lies in the necessities of the case, which preclude us from lingering with him in those pleasant byways that he knows so well and has trod so often. For the time, however, we must be content with a rapid, nineteenth century conveyance, sufficient for a general survey of the ground, with its well-tilled fields, its somewhat primly arranged gardens, and its occasionally sterile stretches of country between eminence and eminence.

The volume before us forms the third of a series which is to make, when completed in four volumes, a full survey of the history of English literature. But one other has thus far appeared, that dealing with the Elizabethan period, by George Saintsbury. Mr. Gosse has here performed a really difficult task in a manner thoroughly adequate and painstaking, succeeding admirably, in that most trying of demands, the preservation of due proportion. His excuse for the title, *Eighteenth-Century Literature*, and for the apparent incongruity of extending that period from 1660 to 1780 is quite sufficient. We have long since tired of the vague term, *classic*, that has gradually grown into an expression, as applicable to a recent novel which we think may live, as to the frieze of the Parthenon. While we would by no means go to the length of acknowledging that Edmund Waller, important figure though he be, is the absolute corypheus of the subsequent age of commonplace, there is, perhaps, too much conveyed in the term, "the period of French influence." Without question, Mr. Gosse has struck a true note, when he says: "Probably what had more effect on the Royalist poets than all the practice of the versemen and the dogmas of the critics, was the regular fall of the distich on their ears when they went to see a tragedy or a comedy in Paris before the Restoration." This doubtless explains much of that French influence which Mr. Gosse, in another place, calls "rather surmised than discovered;" and while much is to be allowed to "accidental parallelism or a likeness due to simultaneous action of similar intellectual forces," considering the general knowledge of French on the part of cultivated Englishmen at this period, and the more or less prolonged exile of just that class which would be most likely to imbibe literary influences, it is easier to deny French influence than to prove that Waller evolved unconsciously what would unquestionably have come had he never written a word.

We are glad to see the true position of Sir George Ethelridge, as the founder of the comedy of manners, distinctly affirmed; although we must not forget that Sir Charles Sedley's "Mulberry Gardens" and John Lacy's "Dumb Lady," though inferior plays, were both performed about the time of the performance of Ethelridge's "She Would if She Could." Both the former plays are "concocted out of Molière," and with the many that followed

them almost continuously show a direct French influence, at least as far as the comedy of manners is concerned.

Among the many features of the work to which we should like to call attention, may be mentioned the influence of Sir William Temple upon the style of Addison, and the place which the *Tatler* and the *Spectator* hold with reference to the early development of the novel. Mr. Gosse claims the literary dictatorship between Dryden and Dr. Johnson for Jonathan Swift, alike for the priority of Swift's work and its effects upon his contemporaries. We are not surprised to find the readoubtable Dean extending the sphere of his tyranny to his nineteenth century critic; though we cannot but hold that Addison's graceful commonplace forms a far fitter exemplar for the prose of his age, than the vigorous and inimitable style of the Dean of St. Patrick's, to say nothing of the fact that Swift's influence on the poetry of his day was less than that of almost any other prominent versifier of the Augustan age. In other respects Mr. Gosse follows the beaten track, in his treatment of Alexander Pope, the culmination of his school in Dr. Johnson and its completion in Goldsmith; but adds a very interesting antithesis to Edmund Waller in Erasmus Darwin, whom he appropriately calls "the last typical helot of eighteenth century verse." However, take it all in all, Mr. Gosse has certainly exercised rare self-control, without for a moment sacrificing his independence, in denying himself several tempting opportunities for the airing of heresies, of which we doubt not he would confess himself entirely impenitent.

No chapter of this work is so interesting as the last, in which the author summarizes the results of the period. Here it is that Mr. Gosse's high attainments as a critic make themselves most manifest, and here it is that we find that subtle analysis of causes and their effects, which is alike the glory and the despair of the historian of literature. We are glad to see the stand taken against a recent tendency in some quarters to enlarge the scope of the study of literature, by including within it not only purely philological and antiquarian pursuits, (in themselves only valuable as adjuncts), but to include likewise a survey of politics as contemporary history, philosophy, and even theology. No real gain can accrue from making the study of English literature that encyclopedic branch of knowledge into which Quintilian endeavored to form rhetoric. It is only with a firm determination to draw a rigid boundary between that which is literature and that which is not, that we may hope to accomplish work of such thoroughness that we may add to the sum total of human accomplishment.

Mr. Gosse has very justly called attention to the importance of the eighteenth century as an age rich in the transmission of forces. "The continuity of metaphysical speculation from Locke onward, the long-resisted and slowly adopted new literary profession of journalism, the evolution of the modern novel from the expiring school of comedy, the gradual resumption of an observant interest in the phenomena of society and of landscape, the dawning of a taste for Gothic romance,—these are but the most salient of a number of experimental movements, rising from the dead surface of the century, and pursued across wide sections of its extent."

Mr. Lowell has attributed to the following quotation from Edward Philip's "Theatrum Poetarum," published in 1675, an inspiration from Milton himself, Philip's father-in-law: "Wit, ingenuity, and learning in verse, even elegance itself, though that comes nearest, are one thing; true native poetry is another, in which there is a certain air and spirit, which, perhaps, the most learned and judicious in other arts do not perfectly apprehend, much less is it attainable by any art or study."

It will be remembered that Milton lived until 1674, long enough to see the full tide of French influence set in and to call this false school, "good rhymists, but no poets." We like to believe that it was no less a master than Milton himself, when blind and fallen on evil days, who preserved for us the deep-toned utterances of a nobler age, and, like another Arethusa, caused the living waters of true poetry to gush forth anew in kindlier and better times. Already, in 1709, Rowe showed a renewed interest in the Elizabethan age by his edition of Shakespeare's works, and Addison's papers on "Paradise Lost" should not be forgotten as indicating an awakening to a truer appreciation of authorities other than those of Dryden and Pope. But a few years later, the first real blow was struck in the publication of Thomson's "Winter," and by the middle of the century the revolt was complete. In conclusion we may add that not the least interesting feature of this admirable review of the literature of the eighteenth century is the care with which Mr. Gosse has called attention not only to foreign influence upon England, but to the reflex effects of English literature upon the literatures of Europe, through such men as Montesquieu, Lessing, and Rousseau.

F. E. S.

LOUIS LAMBERT. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. With an introduction by George Frederick Parsons. Boston: Roberts Bros.

Though Louis Lambert has been to the general public one of the least popular of Balzac's sketches,—for story it can scarcely be called,—still it is important that it should find a place in a series of translations that attempts to give to English readers an adequate representation of the author of the "Comédie Humaine." Many people look upon Balzac as merely the founder of the modern realistic school in fiction, the precursor of Zola on one continent and Howells on another. Louis Lambert represents the more intimate and personal aspect of Balzac's mind, and shows that he was a realist, not so much from close study of men, and careful reproduction of nature, but rather by excess of imagination, and above all, by intuition, that marvelous faculty which is to the novelist what imagination is to the poet and the artist—the great creative source. It is, in truth, this intense and concentrated imaginative power that is the secret of Balzac's realism. His characters stand out so vividly in his mind that he sees them in every detail, as in a picture,—their appearance, their surroundings, to the minutest trifle; and he lives their lives with an amazing intensity. He throbs with their passion and thrills with their madness, and all their daily troubles and material anxieties are real. Balzac's was essentially a modern mind, but it assimilated with the utmost eagerness every sort of food. His science and his mysticism jostle each other in the strangest manner. His potent imagination and his power of verifying abstract ideas attracted him to the mystic philosophies of the East and the West. He had absorbed all these creeds, from the most rarefied Hindoo philosophies to the simple spiritism of Swedenborg. At the same time his clear logical mind and penetrating observation led him to study several branches of science with ardor, and his genius fused together the two kinds of knowledge.

"Louis Lambert" is a very delicate philosophical study. It is the history of one of those highly developed, over-stimulated intellects, that devours the slight physical organism that contains it as fire consumes wood; one of those minds that "trained to bend over the brink of abysses in hopes of discovering the bottom," at length grow dizzy from the strain and fall into the fathomless depths of madness. The story of Louis's life at the college of Vendôme is told with Balzac's vivid and sympathetic detail. There are probably touches of personal reminiscence in the description of the sufferings of this precocious, sensitive boy, subjected to the mechanical and unsparing discipline of the typical French educational institution. But his imagination released him from the gloomy walls. "Often," he said to me, in speaking of his reading, "I have made delightful journeys, embarked on a single word, which bore me through the abysses of the past as an insect alighting on a blade of grass floats at the will of the current." There is a most wonderful and most touching description of Lambert in the curious madness into which he had sunk, which seemed rather a mute ecstasy, an absence of the soul from the body in some unknown spiritual realm, than the vulgar delusions of a disordered brain. Balzac has drawn many noble women, glorified by self-sacrifice, but none lovelier than the slight sketch of Mademoiselle de Ville-noix, beautiful and rich, who consecrates her life and fortune to the care of her stricken lover whose mind went astray a few days before the time for their marriage. The delicate structure had long been over-weighted by thought, and at length it gave way under the ecstasy of approaching happiness.

The philosophy of the book is gradually developed in Louis's conversation and letters, and is finally summed up in fragmentary sentences which fell from him during his madness, as if Balzac felt that it required a partial detachment of the soul from earthly bonds to apprehend these transcendent mysteries. The creed seems compounded from the teachings of Brahmins and Pythagoreans, the doctrines of Swedenborg and the laws of evolution. The Pythagorean theory of the mystery of numbers, which in a modified form has worked its way into all modern systems of philosophy, has a prominent place. All things exist by motion and numbers,—that is to say, motion is elementary life, and number represents the varying proportions in the infinite combinations of atoms and molecules by which the homogeneous develops into the endlessly heterogeneous. The analysis of the higher attributes of man is intensely condensed in expression. A common Ethereal Substance is the basis of all phenomena. The brain is the retort where the ANIMAL carries, according to the strength of the apparatus, all that each one of its constituent parts is able to absorb of that SUBSTANCE, and out of which it issues in the form of WILL. Men are graded into three classes—The Instinctives are born, work, and die in response to material needs, but do not rise to the second grade of intellectual development—Abstraction. From Abstraction are derived laws, arts, interests, social ideas. It is the glory and scourge of the world.



Glorious, it creates societies; baneful, it exempts man from entering the path of Specialism which leads to the Infinite. The perfection of the inward sight gives birth to Specialism. M. Parsons, in a long introduction, or rather elaborate philosophical essay, passes in review the principles and theories that are summed up in Balzac's philosophy, and greatly assists the ordinary reader in comprehending the terse categories of Lambert. Still the main interest of the book does not lie in these categories, but in the history of this highly organized nature, a "Specialist" by the gift of inner vision, who was at last weighed down in the struggle with his material environment.

In Miss Wormeley Balzac has at last found an admirable interpreter. Her version is as faithful as elasticity of expression will allow, her English admirably clear and sympathetic, and the power of the greatest of French novelists, if not of all novelists, is felt with as little abatement as possible in a changed medium, in every page of this interesting volume. E. H.

**FRENCH TRAITS.** An Essay in Comparative Criticism. By W. C. Brownell. Pp. 411. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The study of natural peculiarities is one of the first lines taken by sociological investigators, as it also is one of the most fascinating. This rather than history was the motive to Herodotus's travels. This gives charm even to the heavy pages of Polybius, adds additional interest to the pages of Plutarch, constitutes the worth of Marco Polo, and every genuine traveler. And since Montesquieu and Voltaire the subject has been seen to have a scientific interest as a kind of comparative anatomy of society, and every country has rendered its help in the work of classification and comparison. An attempt to cover the whole ground is made in Ernest Moritz Arndt's "*Versuch in vergleichender Völkergeschichte*," which deserves more attention than it has received, since Arndt was not wrong in believing that he had an especial talent for this kind of study.

Mr. Brownell's book reminds us in many respects of the book on Japan by Mr. Percy Lowell, which we recently reviewed in these columns. In more than one place Mr. Lowell indicated the inevitable parallel between the Frenchmen of France and "the Frenchmen of the far East." And Mr. Brownell is in agreement with him that the basis of French peculiarity is the intensely social character of the people. The retired and introspective character of the Teutonic mind,—what Hegel calls its *gemüthlichkeit*,—is antipathetic to the Frenchman, who lives in society and for society, who regards mankind as a big partnership, and avoids every needless kind of social friction. Hence the rejection of the Protestant Reformation by France, although no other country was so alive to the abuses and anomalies in the Catholic Church, which were the occasion of that revolution. The Catholic Church, and the Latin civilization which lies behind that Church, both suited France and intensified its natural tendency. "The absence of the individual spirit, the absence of the sense of personal responsibility, the social inter-dependence of the people, the respect for public opinion, the consequent consideration for others, the free play of mind compatible only with a certain carelessness as to deductions, and a confidence that society in general will see to it that the world roll on even if one's own logic be imperfect,—a dozen traits characteristic and cardinal one associates at once with the influence of the Catholic Church. The great work of the Reformation was to quicken the sense of personal responsibility by awakening the conscience. The predominant influence of the Catholic Church has been to enforce the sense of social inter-dependence among men, to destroy individualism by organizing and systematizing and then itself assuming entire charge of the domain of the conscience." And it is this intense socialism which is the underlying unity of French history, which unites the France of Saint Louis with that of Clemenceau, and makes its history one history, in spite of revolutions.

Mr. Brownell shows in successive chapters how French ideas of literature, art, education, morals, manners, marriage, and government grow out of this peculiar root. Most original is his relative vindication of the *mariage de convenance*, and most striking his coincidence with what Mr. Lowell says of the same arrangement in Japan. But we hope that he will encounter most dissent in his apology for the covert indecency of French society, "the wearisome *double entendre*" of which Thackeray complains.

The book is bright, suggestive, witty, and eminently readable. It of course is open to the criticism that the longest residence does not enable a foreigner to acquire acquaintance with more than a few sides of a people's life, and that he cannot escape the danger of mistaking a part for the whole. But with this caution in mind, the reader will find it illuminative as regards France, and sometimes wholesomely corrective as regards America.

**HOW MEN PROPOSE.** The Fateful Question and Its Answer. Love Scenes from Popular Works of Fiction. Selected by Agnes Stevens. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

It is related of a brave artillery officer, accustomed to face danger at the cannon's mouth, that when he wished to offer marriage to a lady who had charmed him out of his senses, he could not summon up the courage requisite to make a proposal. He had his ideals and wished to carry himself through the scene becomingly—to be at once chivalrous and tender, masterful yet humble. But after trying again and again without finding the right word to come at his bidding he finally made up his mind to carry his military tactics into his wooing. Accordingly, saying to himself "Forward! march! fire!" he advanced to the fair one and aimed the question point-blank, "*Will you marry me?*" when she replied, "Oh, certainly, sir." Thus it may be seen that the simplest way is generally the best; it is the modern equivalent for the somewhat barbarous but sure methods of the savage wooer who knocks down his chosen bride with his club and carries her off to his tent. Lovers that beat about the bush, who are too timid, who do not seize the spirit of the moment, are not so likely to be successful as those that know their own mind. Scotch lovers are proverbially slow, in spite of the example of "Young Lochinvar." One of them, probably a "stickit minister," after courting a girl for seven years, said to her one night: "Would you have any particular objection, Jean, if I was to give you a kiss?" "Oh, no, not in the least," said Jean. "Let us ask a blessing," said the wooer, and he invoked a benediction, and finally proceeded to kiss Jean's blooming lips. "Jean," he then remarked, "Jean, that was *gude*, let us return thanks." And he went on contentedly, no doubt, for another seven years.

It is rather an original idea to make a book out of love-passages; to group the phenomena, as it were, and allow the student to deduce principles and theories. This collection is fairly good; there is plenty of scope and variety, even some humor, in the selection; but, of course, each reader will miss many of his favorite scenes. Whether the little volume will become the hand-book of lovers remains to be seen; we should doubt if the most tonguetied of men could find any outside help in the magic science of love-making from any source at such a crisis, when eloquence consists more in what one feels than in what one says. Novelists have to do the best they can in describing the tremors, the palpitations, the broken words, when love is spoken. Antithesis and epigram look very well in print, but the man who can talk too well under stress of emotion may be set down as a talker, and his sincerity may well be distrusted. Some of Shakespeare's women, notably Miranda, Desdemona, and Portia, utter words in the first blisses of spoken love which crystallize the warmth, the glow, the abundant sweetness of all that a woman can feel. Yet in actual life the softly withdrawn glance, the timid touch, the trembling whisper, would, no doubt, be dearer to the senses of a newly accepted lover than even the exquisite speech of Miranda:

"I am your wife, if you will marry me;  
If not, I'll die your maid: to be your fellow  
You may deny me; but I'll be your servant,  
Whether you will or no."

There is, in the very nature of things, something untranslatable to the outsider in the supreme moments of lovers. But there must always be some curiosity in those not admitted into their paradise, to climb into Eden in some way, to see if the trees still grow and the blossoms fall, and the golden fruit ripen, in the old primeval way.

**ROMANCES, LYRICS, AND SONNETS** from the Poetic Works of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1888.

In connection with the life of Mrs. Browning, recently noticed in THE AMERICAN, we may notice appropriately this little volume of selections. In every collection of this kind, where so much must be omitted, each reader will miss certain favorite poems. Such a collection may be intended to contain only the choicest work of a poet; or it may be meant to be more largely representative and to show the weaker side with the stronger. There is scarcely a poet, hardly even Swinburne, who is more unequal than Mrs. Browning. She gives one the impression of being right and perfect only when the inspiration is right and perfect. We can never imagine her using the "labor of the file." Her verse is of the most loosely sandalled, and the buskin sometimes slips sadly aside. To an astonishing deficiency of delicacy in critical perception she gives an imagination so fervent and a gift of language so marvelous that the thought seems borne along in a rushing stream. Side by side with the most exquisite and felicitous poetic expression we often find her, with serene unconsciousness, or unconcern, writing verses that scarcely rise to the standard of newspaper poetry. This is hardly an occasion for a discussion of the merit and defects of Mrs. Browning's style, either in regard to

rhyme, rhythm, or metaphor. Suffice it to say, that in a little volume of less than two hundred pages, unless it is meant to be strictly "popular" in character, there is scarcely room for such exceedingly common-place poems as "The Lady's Yes," "A Man's Requirements," "Lessons from the Gorse," while the "Rhapsody of Life's Progress," which contains some of the most truly magnificent passages Mrs. Browning ever wrote, is omitted. Nor do we find a single one of the beautiful series of "Sonnets from the Portuguese," though they are peculiarly characteristic and representative of some of her best gifts. At the same time four or five sonnets of very ordinary merit are given. Many of her best known and loveliest lyrics are of course included. The volume is dainty and attractive in form, and unencumbered with preface or notes.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE death is announced of that venerable English *litterateur*, Samuel Carter Hall. It occurred in London on the 18th instant. Mr. Hall was born in Devonshire, in 1801. He entered upon his literary career as a Parliamentary reporter for the *London Times*. He edited many illustrated books, such as "Book of Gems," "British Ballads," "Baronial Halls," and "Ireland." He was for more than forty years editor of *The London Art Journal*, which was chiefly founded by him. In 1824 he married Anna Maria Fielding (born at Dublin in 1805), who assisted him in his literary undertakings and achieved a literary name of her own by her Irish sketches. Mr. Hall's "Retrospect of a Long Life" was published in 1883. The "Men of the Times" says that the "Works" of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, (they are chiefly compilations), number nearly 350 volumes.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have separated their publishing and manufacturing departments from their retail store in New York by removing the former to the fifth floor of the building they occupy.

Rev. Dr. McCosh's latest work, "First and Fundamental Truths," will be published in London in an English edition.

The popular interest that is felt just now in French fiction will attract attention to the new edition of the Erckmann-Chatrian historical romances, which the Scribners have in preparation for early publication. The popularity of these stories has always been great, and this new edition will extend it.

Eliot Stock, London, has published an edition of Edgar Fawcett's poems, under the title of "Blooms and Brambles."

For the advantage of collectors the warning may be given that an extensive fabrication of autograph letters of Scott, Carlyle, and Thackeray, as well as of Scottish historical documents, seems to be going on at or near Edinburgh.

Henry Cabot Lodge has finished his work on George Washington for the series of "American Statesmen," and it will be published before the Centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration.

General Adam Badeau has brought suit against Messrs. Chas. L. Webster & Co. for \$22,500, because of their alleged failure to publish according to contract a book of his entitled "Grant in Peace."

B. P. Shillaber, better known as "Mrs. Partington," lives at Chelsea, a suburb of Boston. He is 74 years of age, and crippled with rheumatism. He has not been in Boston for seven years. He says he is "as patient as may be, but waiting for the better life."

A bill amending the Copyright Law was introduced by Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, in the Canadian Parliament on the 11th inst. and passed its first reading. The bill provides that publication or republication in Canada is compulsory within three months of the first publication elsewhere, unless it is proved to the Minister of Agriculture that satisfactory progress has been made in publishing in Canada, when an extension of time may be granted.

The fifth and concluding volume of Mr. H. E. Watts's translation of "Don Quixote," in the press in London, contains a full index to the text,—the first that has appeared in any English version.

"Les Employes" is to be the next Balzac translation by Miss Wormeley for Messrs. Roberts Brothers.

John Burroughs is not doing as much literary work as formerly. He is turning his attention to husbandry, at West Park, N. Y., and is becoming a diligent cultivator of the vine.

Mr. T. B. Aldrich is preparing a new book, called "An Old Town by the Sea," the old town being Portsmouth. His recent *Scribner* article on Portsmouth will make part of the volume.

Herman Melville, author of those fascinating books of travel

"Typee," and "Omoo," is living in New York, though he writes no more. He is a handsome and vigorous, if elderly, man.

"Coöperative Savings and Loan Associations," by Seymour Dexter, is announced by D. Appleton & Co. It contains an examination of building and loan associations, mutual savings and loan associations, accumulating fund associations, and coöperative banks, and the appendix contains laws of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts on the subject.

Mr. Charles A. Nelson is to leave the Astor Library, New York, to take charge of the new Howard Library in New Orleans.

Friedrich Bodenstedt, the German poet, will celebrate his seventieth birthday on the 22d of April. His friends and admirers—among whom he counts many in this country—intend to present him a home on that occasion near Wiesbaden, where he lives now, and for that purpose solicit contributions, which may be sent to the chairman of the committee, Dr. Edward Ansfeld, in Wiesbaden, Germany.

Michael Field, the English poet, has in press, in London, a series of short lyrics expanded from fragments of Sappho. The volume will be entitled "Long Ago."

A second edition of the English translation of Villari's "Life of Savonarola" is to be published immediately. The author has added a preface in which he will reply to some of his critics.

Alexander von Humboldt may justly be termed a pioneer of nineteenth century scientific research. But although his influence was perhaps as great in the scientific as that of Goethe in the literary world of Germany, no cheap collected edition of his works has hitherto been published. The firm of Cotta, in Stuttgart, however, have just commenced the issue of thirty parts of a newly revised edition of his writings, to make twelve volumes.

Lockwood & Coombes have nearly ready "The Brotherhood of Letters," by I. Rogers Rees, author of "The Pleasures of a Bookworm." It comprises chapters on notable meetings of literary men.

Miss Alice C. Fletcher is engaged on a monograph of Omaha songs, the result of the observation of several years. In this work she has been assisted by Mr. Francis La Flesche, of the Omaha tribe. Between one and two hundred songs have been obtained from native singers and the music noted, which, having been repeated to Indians of the tribe, has been recognized and pronounced correct. An account of tribal ceremonies has also been obtained, such as will render the forthcoming work a complete picture of the life of the people.

Sir Spencer St. John's "Hayti, or the Black Republic," has been recognized for some time as by far the most valuable work on its subject. It has been out of print, and a new and enlarged edition is announced by Messrs. Scribner & Welford.

Mrs. F. H. Burnett is writing a tale of Spanish love and romance, with a beautiful country girl and one of Spain's most popular bull-fighters as the two principal characters. The story will have for its title "The Pretty Sister of José," and is said to be unlike anything Mrs. Burnett has previously written.

Mr. Clark Russell is writing an anecdotic history of "the Downs," to be entitled "Betwixt the Forelands," and probably to run a serial course in certain newspapers, afterwards to be published by Sampson Low & Co.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE March issue of the *Nineteenth Century* as offered in this country is much increased in bulk, and doubtless in interest, by the supplementary sheets which the American publishers (New York: L. Scott Publication Co.), have added on the great question of Examinations in Education. The contributors to this supplement include Ex-President McCosh, Provost Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania; Presidents Magill of Swarthmore, Sharpless of Haverford, Rhoads of Bryn Mawr, Adams of Cornell, and other of the College rulers, with Prof. R. E. Thompson, W. T. Harris, and several equally well known authorities. The body of the review contains Mrs. Ward's paper on the "New Reformation," and the replies of two prominent English churchmen to Prof. Huxley's audacious paper on "Agnosticism," in the February number.

In the March *Fortnightly Review*, the leading paper is by Sir Charles Dilke on the "Frontiers of India, on the side of Afghanistan and Beloochistan." Whatever his other deficiencies may be, Sir Charles writes ably. His paper has the aid of some maps, and there is also a map in colors to illustrate an article on the British Sphere of Influence in South Africa. A capital paper on the Austro-Hungarian empire is presented by J. D. Bouchier, with the title "The Heritage of the Hapsburgs."



*Harper's Bazar* prints a portrait of its late editor, Miss Mary L. Booth, with an excellent biographical sketch by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford.

The property of *The American Magazine*, which has suspended publication, has been put into the hands of a receiver.

A hundred illustrations will appear in the April *Century*, which number of the magazine will contain various papers relating to the Washington Centennial.

The English Patent Office is about to begin the issue of a weekly newspaper, *The Illustrated Official Journal*, which will contain information as to patents granted and applied for.

Max Harrwitz, Berlin, has begun the publication of a *Monthly Bulletin* which aims to become a means of communication between the book collector and the antiquarian bookseller.

The fiction in the April *Harper's* includes the beginning of a novel, "A Little Journey in the World," by Charles Dudley Warner, and a short story, "Anne," by Rebecca Harding Davis. Particular interest will be felt in Björnstjerne Björnson's analysis of the political situation in Norway, "a country" as Mr. Howells says, "where there is no longer a nobility, and where democratic principles prevail as thoroughly as in ours."

#### ART NOTES.

IN the *Magazine of Art* for April, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer discusses the work of Washington Allston, her article being illustrated with engravings of his bust, and of his pictures, "Saul and the Witch of Endor," "Elijah fed by the Ravens," and "The Sisters." Mrs. Van Rensselaer judges his work by the examples shown in the collection, (of about forty), at Boston in 1881, and about the best she is able to say of it is that it is not so disappointing as the pictures of Benjamin West. She says: "Perhaps the best of his more ambitious essays are those in England, which I have not seen. I should like, for example, to be able to describe his 'Jacob's Dream,' or that 'Angel Uriel,' which Leslie said was 'equal to the best works of Veronese.' But I confess there is little in the pictures that I know to justify, in even the faintest sense, any comparison of such a sort. The huge 'Dead Man Revived by Elisha's Bones' I have seen in the Philadelphia Academy, where it hangs near Benjamin West's 'Death on the Pale Horse.' A comparison with this it well sustains, proving, I should say, that Allston came a very distinct degree nearer to being a great artist than his elder fellow-countryman. But, together with the 'Angel Delivering St. Peter from Prison,' and the 'Jeremiah and the Scribe,' and the smaller, but kindred, 'Saul and the Witch of Endor,' it fails to prove that he really reached the goal. He has feeling of a certain sort, and West has none. He draws as well as West, but in the same labored academic way. His color is much better—not at all the color his contemporaries thought it, but still possessed of undeniable excellence; and his handling is far more personal and sympathetic and artistic than his master's. But in each of these qualities there lacks that indefinable something which means the difference between a mere artistic gift and real artistic power—and power is needed for the adequate treatment of heroic themes. Moreover, other important qualities are wholly wanting. There is none of that immediate-seeming grasp of a subject which gives the observer an instant impression of pictorial rightness. His figures, in themselves, are also palpably academic, palpably wanting in true dramatic force."

The frontispiece to this issue of the *Magazine of Art* is an engraving of Greuze's painting, "The Dead Bird," the property of the Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild, who gave no less a sum than £4,800 for it, in 1880. The price seems altogether out of proportion to the picture, which is affected, and almost trivial. The child, who is supposed to be moved by grief for the loss of her pet, appears thoroughly self-conscious, and posing for admiration, while her glance itself does not seem to rest on the dead bird at all, but falls short of it. Twenty-four thousand dollars is a great sum for such a painting,—if we may safely judge from the engraving.

Mr. Arthur B. Turnure, the editor of the *Art Age*, of New York, has presented to the artists and architects of the country what seems a novel, but doubtless is an entirely feasible, suggestion of a national art convention. He urges that the work now done by art societies, exhibitions, etc., is local, not national. We have, he says, a great area of country, many large cities with strong local pride, an intense activity in art, a widespread belief that energies are now wasted in disunited effort, and—finally—clamor for the amalgamation of associations, and futile waste of words over their impracticable plans. The convention idea, he insists, is natural to the country, it is the plan adopted by every great interest for the purpose of coöperative effort,—to the American, in fact, it is as fundamental as the town meeting. (More so,

we should say, Mr. Turnure: the town meeting is provincial, only.) The convention should be held annually, in different cities, and should be marked by a great exhibition in the particular city where it meets, prizes being given from a fund raised by popular subscription among the members of the societies sending delegates to the convention.

Mr. Turnure's plan has received already a large endorsement. He suggests that the convention hold its first meeting in Chicago, and mentions some of the organizations that would be entitled to send delegates—in Philadelphia, the Academy of the Fine Arts, the Pennsylvania Museum, the Art Club, the Sketch Club, the T-Square Club.

Declaring the merits of American art, the *Art Age* says: "If no other argument could be supplied for the dignity and worthiness of our art the spectacle of the Stebbins sale of foreign pictures is sufficient. No competent, unprejudiced observer could review that much befooled collection without becoming a convert to the truth that there is more nonsense than reason for the estimation in which modern European painting is held. Any ordinary American collection,—we make this statement deliberately,—is infinitely superior in general average quality to the Stebbins pictures; and the day is not distant when our pictures will in favor hold their own with its few masterpieces."

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

"THE most difficult feature of the Nicaragua Canal," says Mr. W. L. Merry, one of the engineers who have examined the proposed route, "is the restoration of the harbor at Greytown, which has been destroyed by a silt deposit from the San Juan river. It is not more difficult, however, than was the construction of a harbor at Port Said, and the work will resemble it in character. The method of restoration favored by the United States engineers is the diversion of the lower San Juan into the Colorado branch, which already carries to the ocean eleven-twelfths of the volume of the river. This can easily be effected, and once the harbor is isolated, it is intended to dredge it, and run a breakwater 3,000 feet into the Caribbean. The soil is volcanic sand, easily handled, but difficult to locate permanently."

Prof. C. A. Young's book, "General Astronomy," has received a very favorable reception from authorities in England and elsewhere. The book is written entirely for the "general reader," and requires only an elementary knowledge of mathematics, though, as pointed out, the mental discipline which attend the later years of college life is presupposed in the readers. The book is quite comprehensive, as is suggested by the title. A remark of Prof. Young's in the early part of the book is worth quoting. This is where he says that astronomy, notwithstanding its important practical applications, is in the main a subject of intellectual pleasure rather than an economic one.

The ninth volume of the "Index Catalogue to the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, U. S. Army," now issuing from the Government Press, has just made its appearance. The work is commented upon as a monument of accuracy and completeness, and is unique among printed catalogues in that it classifies not only medical books, but also the whole of the signed medical articles in the 3,500 periodicals which form the medical press of the world. Besides these, there are catalogued many newspaper articles, they being entered by heading and not by author's name. The issue thus far covers the ground to the end of the letter N, and it will probably require three more volumes to complete the series. The work will then contain a catalogue of some 150,000 medical authors, and the titles of about 600,000 of their books, pamphlets, and articles.

An interesting report on the poisonous effects of breathing air once exhaled was made to the Paris Academy of Science (Feb. 11). The authors of the report found that pure carbonic acid may be inhaled in considerable quantity in atmospheric air by human beings, dogs, rabbits, and other mammals, without marked inconvenience resulting or any lasting consequences. The conclusion was thus reached that the well known poisonous effects of re-inhaled air are due, not to the carbonic acid, but probably to other substances exhaled by patients suffering from pulmonary affections. In confirmation of this view, experiments were made in which certain products of the lungs were subcutaneously injected. Seventeen out of eighteen rabbits were killed in periods varying from twelve to twenty-four hours. This was found to be the case even when the substance was not injected into the arterial or venous blood.

The Berlin Academy of Sciences, says *Nature*, is making preparations for an interesting scientific undertaking. It is an expedition which is expected to start in July of this year and which will investigate the marine fauna of the Atlantic, especially

along the coast from Greenland to Brazil. Prof. Hensen, of Kiel, will be in charge.

John Ericsson, the Swedish-American engineer, who died in New York City on the 8th inst., was a veteran indeed in his profession. He was born in 1803, (at Langbanshyttan, Sweden), and it is almost startling to consider that he competed with George Stephenson, in 1829, for the construction of the best locomotive for the historic Liverpool and Manchester railway. His engine, the "Novelty," beat Stephenson's in speed, attaining the then surprising rate of thirty miles an hour, but the "Rocket" was preferred for its superiority in traction power, and was awarded the prize. Before that he had been an officer in the Swedish army, having risen rapidly from the lower grades to that of captain. In 1839, at the invitation of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, of the U. S. Navy, he came to this country, and thereafter remained here. Perhaps his greatest accomplishment was the use of the screw propeller, by which steam navigation has been revolutionized, but his building of the "Monitor," with its dramatic arrival in Hampton Roads at the very moment of supreme need, was an event which will fix his name in history forever. Much of his labor was directed to the development of heat engines. His caloric engine of 1833 began a long series of constructions, and he received the Rumford medal for his famous vessel with this propulsion, the "Ericsson." Other than these his inventions were very numerous, and perhaps no one outside the circle of the half dozen great inventors has devised and matured so extensive and varied a list.

#### CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS.

##### THE REVIVAL OF WORDSWORTH.

H. D. Traill, in *The English Illustrated Magazine*.

WORDSWORTH'S acceptance by his countrymen has been slow but it has been certain, and his place among the few modern poets whose verse outlasts the lapse of a century from the date of its appearance becomes every year more and more assured. No one competent to judge has ever questioned the depth of the impression which, apart from all question of popularity, has been made by Wordsworth on English letters. To mention but one of the results alone, the student of English literature and lover of what is best therein, is little likely to forget that one of the most perfect poetic artists of our time derived more of his inspiration from Wordsworth than from any other English poet. And the direct and readily traceable influence which he has exercised on men like Mr. Matthew Arnold is as nothing compared with the "secret ministry" of the spirit in moulding the poetic expression and directing the poetic impulses of the age which immediately succeeded his own. No doubt it is true that he has done this to some extent in spite of himself. His theory of poetry, or at any rate of the diction proper to the poet, was an impossible one. Coleridge riddled it through and through in the *Biographia Literaria*, and De Quincey gave it respectful but quite final sepulture in the essay from which I have quoted above. It is undeniable that if Wordsworth's practice had not continually contravened his theory, he would never have fertilized the soil of English poetry, and animated its cultivators as he has done from his own day to ours. The new world of Nature which he opened to his countrymen could never have been replaced by any of them, if, instead of following his footsteps they had contented themselves with studying his written itinerary. Even as a visible guide, indeed, it is possible to give him too exclusive a credit. It is unjust to the memory of Cowper to speak of Wordsworth in the too common fashion, as if no one had risen up before him to protest by example, if not by precept, against the pseudo-poetic principles which Taste had formulated for itself through a "false following" of Pope, and under which poetry had become what good Mr. Hayley (little suspecting the reason) had called a "declining art," though he condescendingly pronounced it still worthy to be employed on such themes as the "Triumphs of Temper." All the better part of Cowper's verse is as truly a "return to Nature" as Wordsworth's, even if the elder poet returned to her in a less spiritual mood. Yet this pioneer of poetic reform has never had his dues of posterity. A few passages from his works have won their way to the honor of quotation, but I wonder how many people seriously read the bard of Olney now.

#### SHAKESPEARE'S PERSONALITY NOT DISCLOSED IN HIS WORKS.

Lecture by Dr. Horace Howard Furness, (in "Poet-Lore.")

To a certain extent I can do you, in your Shakespearian studies, no greater benefit than thoroughly to emancipate your minds from what I think is a delusion, that Shakespeare, the man, is to be detected or discovered in his works.

Remember that he wrote dramas, and in dramas the characters must be true to themselves, so only can they be real, living, breathing creatures. If ours were the privilege of writing dramas

we should put ourselves in every line of every page, our personality would obtrude (very painfully, too) in every sentiment. It is a fatal mistake, I think, which many critics (and especially the Germans) make, that they measure Shakespeare by themselves, instead of remembering that he is a law unto himself. It is to this same tendency of criticism that we may refer all those theories which attempt to prove that Shakespeare wrote what are called "tendenz" dramas,—that is, exemplifications of moral laws; such as, that the penalties of ingratitude are set forth in "Lear," of ambition in "Macbeth," of inordinate love of money in the "Merchant of Venice," etc.

And yet, to a certain extent, and to a large extent, the German critics are right, and Ulrici's two thick volumes are a tribute to Shakespeare's genius. It is because Shakespeare's dramas are so absolutely real, so identical with nature itself, that the critics find these moral lessons in them. If we find this or that answer in the world before us, so be it, we find the same answer in his plays, and that answer will be the reflex of our temperaments or of our mood at the time. It is in ourselves that we may see around us proud pied April dressed in all his trim, or old December's bareness everywhere. It depends on our mood or our temperament whether daffodils shall begin to peer or whether the trees shall be bare ruined choirs where late the sweet birds sang. Shakespeare spreads the world before us: we may enter in and take what meaning we can find or make; the stars shall sparkle icily or beam with sympathy, as we choose to read them.

#### MR. GLADSTONE ON NOVELISTS.

The London Globe.

PUBLICITY is given to some remarks which Mr. Gladstone "once" made in private—the time is indefinite—on the British novelists of the present century. He gave the palm, it appears, to Scott—a predilection which might be explained on the basis of Mr. Gladstone's Scottish blood and leanings, but which, as it happens, he shares with a very large number of unquestionable southrons. One may not agree with the ex-premier in fixing upon "Kenilworth" and "The Bride of Lammermoor" as the best of Scott's work; but it is at least interesting to know that the latter is Mr. Gladstone's favorite; and, as regards Scott's romances generally, few will be disposed to question the preëminence of the Wizard of the North, whose great merit it is that he was always the story-teller and never the would-be philosopher. "Next to Scott," Mr. Gladstone supposed, "would come George Eliot." But why? Surely—if we must construct an order of precedence—Thackeray would have the better claim. A true instinct induced the ex-premier to put "Silas Marner" in the forefront of George Eliot's novels; and "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," and the "Scenes of Clerical Life" have, of course, very much to say for themselves. But Thackeray's flower show is surely at once more brilliant and more satisfying than that of his feminine rival. Dickens, too, might have a claim to rank before George Eliot, even though he be primarily a humorist and as a tale-teller too much of a melodramatist. Mr. Gladstone characterized "Jane Eyre" as a great and powerful work, but "was unable to appreciate the genius of Emily Brontë," "Wuthering Heights" he thought a mere succession of horrors. It is certainly rather a creepy book, but, as regards sheer power, there are those who consider it finer than anything that Charlotte Brontë ever wrote—which, of course, is saying a good deal.

#### THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA.

Sir Chas. Dilke, in *Fortnightly Review*.

NOT only is Russia the greatest military power in the world, but she is the European power with the largest homogeneous population and the greatest expansive force. Territorially she has the largest empire, possessing a vast share of the old world, and hers is a people full of patriotic and religious spirit, and so well disciplined that all except an infinitesimal minority obey cheerfully and without question, under all circumstances, whether good or evil, the will of a single man. Yet, although subject to what, with our Parliamentary ideas, we are disposed to style despotism, the Russian people are full of spirit and of those qualities which we consider specially Anglo-Saxon "pluck" and "go." Russia has absorbed with rapidity, but with completeness, the greater part of Central Asia, has drawn steadily nearer and nearer to our frontier, and has made herself extremely popular with the people she has conquered. Her policy throughout the century has been apparently fixed in object, but pursued with patience; and while there seems to be no reason to suppose any probability of a speedy collision, which England will do nothing to provoke, it is impossible for those who are charged with the defence of India to shut their eyes to the possibilities or even the probabilities of the future.



## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- GUILDEROY. By "Ouida." Pp. 335. Paper. \$0.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- A DEMORALIZING MARRIAGE. By Edgar Fawcett. Pp. 205. Paper. \$0.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- WE TWO. A Novel. By Edna Lyall. Pp. 403. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- OUTLINES OF LESSONS IN BOTANY. Part I. From Seed to Leaf. By Jane H. Newell. Pp. 140. \$0.55 (by mail). Boston: Ginn & Co.
- THE BEGINNINGS OF ETHICS. By Rev. Carroll Cutler, D. D. Pp. 324. \$1.25. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.
- THE BRIDAL EVE. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Pp. 446. Paper. \$0.25. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.
- A MODERN MEPHISTOPHELES, AND A WHISPER IN THE DARK. By Louisa M. Alcott. Pp. 350. \$1.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- THE STORY OF HAPPINOLANDE, AND OTHER LEGENDS. By Oliver Bell Bunce. Pp. 188. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. By Leigh Hunt. [Two Volumes.] Pp. 335, 336. \$0.75 each. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

## FREEDOM ON THE RIVER FRONT.

From The Manufacturer, March 16.

IT is a striking proof that the business men of Philadelphia are beginning to take a new interest in the matter of removing the commercial disadvantages from which this city has so long suffered, that the most important business organizations in the city have successively demanded the construction on the new Delaware front of a belt line road upon which every railroad company shall have equal privileges. The Manufacturers' Club, the Maritime Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, and other bodies, have requested the Legislature to make this the imperative condition of any appropriation in behalf of the proposed improvement of the harbor. The city itself is expected to spend at least six million dollars in extending the wharves three hundred feet to the new line and in widening Delaware avenue. This huge outlay can be justified only upon the ground that the accruing benefits shall be enjoyed by the largest possible number of persons. Such just distribution of advantage cannot be made under any system which, by permitting a monopoly of access by rail to the river front to remain in the hands of a single company, denies to shippers the benefits of wholesome competition. This expenditure of the people's money should bring for every merchant operating in that quarter a free choice of routes over which to ship or to receive his merchandise. If this cannot be arranged then not a dollar should be put upon the improvement.

It will be perceived, therefore, that a contest has been begun in which we have upon the one side the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that has exclusive possession of the line along the lower river front as it now exists, and the commercial interests of the city of Philadelphia. That the company will patiently submit to a project which proposes to subject it to competition in that choice location from any number of rivals, is most unlikely. The question to be settled is, then, whether the power of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city and State is superior to the power of the people? That is the plain issue. No man can doubt the advantages that will come to the entire community from competition in that direction. No man can doubt that if a monopoly be held by any railroad company the public interests will suffer. The necessity for free use of the lines by all the companies upon precisely equal terms is really not debatable. But we are to ascertain whether indisputable considerations of public good and the positive requirements of justice are able to outweigh in the municipal and State legislatures the influences that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been in the habit of exerting upon those bodies. It has come at last to be actually tried whether the hand that has so long throttled the commerce of Philadelphia is to be compelled to relax its grasp. We are to discover whether rumor has or has not lied in her oft-repeated assertion that this corporation exercises among the alleged representatives of the people despotic power that has enabled it to thwart the wishes of the people. Whatever the immediate result may be, we express the conviction that the movement now made will eventually work the overthrow of any such power that may exist. The defeat of the business men in their present effort will arouse a feeling of indignation which will compel this company to refrain from further meddling with politics, corrupting the law-making power, and polluting the sources of justice, and will relieve this city from the destructive consequences of its supremacy in the matter of transportation. It is possible that one more outrage may so excite public feeling that even cowardly and servile newspapers will turn upon the master whom they have served so long.

It is a question whether the city will have done all that is required for its interests upon the river-front, when it shall have widened the avenue and obtained freedom of movement upon the belt-line road for all competitors. So long as wharf property remains in private hands, it will be possible for a rich and grasping corporation to purchase every desirable wharf and thus to obtain such control of the commerce of the port as may make useless the extension to all companies of right of access to the wharves. There are indeed even now abundant indications that this process is actually in operation. It contains a distinct promise of the coming of a time when the river front of Philadelphia, like that of Jersey City, shall be absolutely beyond control either of private enterprise or the city corporation. We suggest that the city should acquire ownership of the wharf property and that its control should be exercised upon a basis of exact justice for every involved interest. This is the situation in New York, and it is one of the secrets of the commercial greatness. The outlay required to procure such provision would be very large, but not in excess of the value of the advantages gained. The time is a critical one. A great opportunity is presented Philadelphia to increase her port facilities and to release herself from the bondage to a single railroad company which has long acted as an

incubus upon her commercial operations. A resolute purpose on the part of our business men to acquire freedom, made now, will probably be successful and it is most gratifying to observe that the disposition to make it is very general.

## DRIFT.

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* says: "While we have been letting well enough alone during a quarter of a century, and have interested ourselves in watching the military and naval experiments of Europe, Great Britain has been quietly and with no more ostentation than the necessities of the case demanded, greatly strengthening her already imposing stronghold of Bermuda—and Bermuda, a quarter of a century ago, was all but impregnable; has been extending and strengthening the fortifications of Halifax, until that place is accounted by military men almost a second Gibraltar; and has been completing at Esquimaux forts said to be as strong as those of Halifax, which will command Puget Sound and our northwest communications with the Pacific and Asia. And be it well understood that these threatenings,—for such they are—are directed chiefly against us. They are not especially the outgrowth of the fishery dispute. That dispute is only a symptom of a general disease. They represent British distrust of Yankee amiability; a British determination to keep all there is of British possession, and to add to it, if need be; and an intention, in event of the breaking out of the war with the United States which a great number of Englishmen certainly regard as inevitable, to strike suddenly and strike hard. Bermuda, Halifax, and Esquimaux are direct threats which we may not disregard without hurt to ourselves. We are under every obligation to take them as seriously as they are intended and to nullify them at least to the extent of a strong and capable fleet, and a series of coast fortifications and other defenses that will be reasonably effective against any sudden attack that may be delivered by a foreign enemy."

A shoe manufacturer in Portland, being asked to assist in providing bread for the suffering poor, said he would contribute to the extent of 100 sacks of flour and 100 bushels of meal, 1 sack of flour and 1 bushel of meal to be given to each man who might be found in Portland who neither kept a dog, drank rum, nor used tobacco, and was in need of bread. The first man has not appeared yet to claim the gift.—*Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph*.

We forgot to make a note of it in the time of it, but the Massachusetts Tariff Reform league has decided to continue business at the old stand. It mourns for Mr. Cleveland, and it fears that President Harrison is "hostile to any rational scheme of tariff reduction," but it does not abandon hope. "We stand now upon firmer ground than we did a year ago," announce these astonishing, tariff-smashing, mugwumping young gentlemen of the Boston annex to the Cobden Club; and very likely they believe themselves. They are quite capable of it.—*Hartford Courant*.

Mr. Griffin of the Marlborough hotel says that all the hotel men are counting on the biggest crowds ever seen in New York for the coming Washington inaugural centennial. The pressure upon all the advantageously located hotels is simply unprecedented. One hotel announces that it has no room for any except celebrated persons, and the proprietor of another big hostelry declares that it has made such arrangements with private houses in its neighborhood that it can accommodate three times as many guests as it ever catered to before.—*New York Sun*.

If a man gives \$100,000 for a dormitory or a recitation building for Yale every one calls him a Christian philanthropist and a scholarly gentleman. If one contributes to a fund to secure instruction in principles on which the government was founded and has prospered—and Protection is such a principle—Democrats and free traders at once abuse him as a shark, a monopolist, and a "baron."—*New Haven Palladium*.

Seven years ago, Joliet, Illinois, had 127 saloons for a population of 15,000, and the license fees, being \$25 each, amounted to \$3,175. Under the High License law the fee was raised to \$1,000. This closed more than one-half the saloons, leaving only fifty-five. The largely increased tax they pay supports the police, the firemen, all the city officers, and the cost of lighting and cleaning the streets. Having now a population of about 30,000, the people of the town are considering the advisability of raising the fee to the enormous figure of \$5,000. This would, they believe, cut down the number of saloons to fifteen, while at the same time increasing the total revenue.

Prince Krapotkine, according to the *Star* of London, is gentle in manner and appearance; and half an hour's conversation is sufficient to reveal even to a dull eye the depths of honest adherence to opinions which lie underneath. He is rather small and a very thin and delicate looking man. He has a long beard, the head is completely bald, and his sufferings in prison have evidently weakened his frame. He has very fine eyes—soft, frank, almost tender; and as they beam kindly and appealingly upon you through glasses, one is helped to a comprehension of the awful sufferings of the Russian people when a soul so visibly gentle was turned to fierce and deadly revolt.

ONE COLD IS SOMETIMES CONTRACTED ON TOP OF ANOTHER, the accompanying Cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of pulmonary Disease can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a Cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cold, or any Throat or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.

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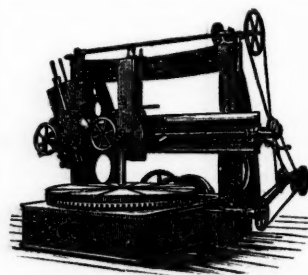
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